the Board itself, as it is clearly their duty to make all necessary preparations to protect the port. It is certain, however, that the Health Officer and his subordinates are engaged in attending to their duties, and the physician of the Marine Hospital is ready to take charge of any Hospital which the Commissioners shall provide.

The Boston Post is greatly distressed because, in one of his speeches, Mr. Lincoln is said to have

"I believe that the right of property in a slave is not distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution." Will The Post, or any other Democratic Journal. kindly inform us in which clause of the Constitution the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed?

# THE LATEST NEWS,

### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

### From Washington.

Secial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 24, 1860. THE TARIFF.

The Tariff bill from the House has yet to be taken up in the Finance Committee of the Senate, and Mr. Hunter will not permit it to be considered until the appropriations and other matters of ordinary legislation are disposed of. He is well aware that every day's delay is injurious to its prospects, and that may be one reason why this dilatory course will be pursued, in order to kill it off by indirection if possible.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

As the day of adjournment will be determined very much by Mr. Hunter, being Chairman of the Finance Committee, no action will be taken on the House resolution until the business has so far progressed as to be within the control of the Senate. At present there is no probability that the day fixed by the House resolution will be adopted. It cannot be done without the neglect of everything but the appropriations, and only by giving them a limited consideration.

MR. EVERETT'S NOMINATION.

Letters have been received from Mr. Everett soliciting the opinion of his friends here as to his acceptance of the Baltimore nomination, and exhibiting some signs of reluctance. They have generally advised that he ought to accept, because the Convention adjourned without making provision for such a contingency, and if he was disinclined, that decision should have been announced promptly, to have allowed another selection. Besides, it is contended that a withdrawal would involve him in embarrassments not easily relieved. It is believed that distrust as to an election is the only cause of hesitation on his part.

MR. SEWARD'S RETURN TO THE SENATE.

A dispatch was received from Mr. Seward, by a member of the New-York delegation this morning, to the effect that he would resume his sent in the Senate by the 1st of June, unless his presence was needed soooer on any of the important measures in which he had taken an interest. In that event he would obey a telegraphic summons immediately. THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.

Mr. Benjamin's bill, authorizing the President to contract for the return of the captured Africans tow in Florida,, and such others as may hereafter be taken, and appropriating \$200,000 for that object, went through the Senate by more than three to one.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has been slow in its action on this subject. This bill ought to be accepted without further delay, unless some improvement can be suggested better calculated to effect the humane object.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

The Overland Telegraph to the Pacific bill passed the House by 28 majority, with an amendment, proposed by Mr. Burnett of Kentucky, requiring sealed proposals to be advertised for, and received responsible guaranties, as in the case of bids for mail contracts. The contract is to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, upon condition that it shall not exceed \$40,000 per antum, Congress retaining the discretion to alter or amend the law.

THE COST OF SUPPORTING MR. DOUGLAS.

Mr. Craig of Missouri lo t his nomination owing to the zealous part he took for Mr. Douglas. It is believed the same cause will operate injuriously on Mr. Clingman's reffection to the Senate.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up in the House, and Mr. Curtis made an able and effective opening speech, demonstrating the advantages of the route recommended by the Committee, on a large map which was brought into the hall for the purpose. Various amendments were offered, but the principal one was by Mr. Hamilton of Texas, proposing two routes, which will be the real test before Congress. The bill is made the special order for Monday and Tuesday next.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The Committee of Conference have not yet acted on the Amendments to the Military Academy bill providing for calling out a regiment of mounted Texas volunteers. The House will not consent to that amendment, but the Committee may agree, in view of the necessity for more effective protection from Indians on the frontier, to authorize two regiments of cavalry to be permanently mounted from among ten regiments of infantry now in the regular service. This would involve an expenditure of about \$900,000, or one year's cost for the proposed Texas regiment, but give great efficiency to the service.

MR. DAVIS'S RESOLUTIONS.

Most of the sitting of the Senate was consumed on Mr. Davis's resolutions, without reaching a conclusion. On the first three the Democracy present voted solid in the affirmative-including Messrs. Bright, Bigler, Gwin, Thompson, Pugh, Latham, Lane, and Rice, seconded by Messrs. Kennedy and Crittenden, Americans. All the Republicans present voted in the negative. On the fourth, Mr. Pugh bolted, but others stood fire. Mr. Clingman explained that indisposition was the cause of Mr. Donglas's absence. Mr. Clingman introduced a resolution to follow

the fourth of the Davis series, declaring that the existing condition of the Territories did not require the intervention of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories, which Mr. Brown proposed to amend by striking out "not," so as to assert his Slave Code idea. When the division was about being called, he commenced a speech. and soon thinned out the galleries. An attempt was made at the conclusion to proceed with the vote, but Mr. Crittenden signified his desire to speak, and the adjournment was granted at six o'clock. Debate may be closed to-morrow, or may accidentally take a new direction.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, May 24, 1860.

The positive date is fixed for the departure of the Japanese hence, but it is decided that they will visit the Naval School at Amapolis. They will stop a day in Plindelphia, also in Baltimore. In addition to New-York, they will probably visit West Point and the arms manufacturing establishments at Hartford, and Jerbaja Springfield.

There has been no serious illness among them since

There has been no serious illness among them since

their arrival.

The Japanese Embassadors visited the Navy Yard The Japanese Embassadors visited the Navy Yard to-day, and were received by Commandant Buchanan with due courtesy. They were conducted through the various workshops, and subsequently witnessed target practice with heavy ordnance and Dablgren's rifled camen. A few experiments were also made with bout-howitzers, with all of which they were astonished and delighted. Prince de Joinville also had an opportunity of seeing the results of the rifled cannon, and was lavish in his praise of this great improvement in naval warfare. A party of the Japanese were this morning on a tour of inspection of Centre Market.

The presiding officer of the Honse of Representatives of Sardinia has presented to Speaker Pennington, for the United States, thirty-two volumes of the proceedings of the Sardinian Congress and the Executive documents. The Chargé d'Affaires, in making the communication, expresses the hope that their contents may prove interesting, and shares the amicable feelings which actuated his fellow-countrymen.

The Republican ratification meeting next Monday is to be held in front of the City Hall. The speakers engaged for the occasion are Senators Wade, Wilson, Bale, Declittle, and Representatives Wade, Wilson,

engaged for the occasion are Senators Wade, Wilson, Hale, Deolittle; and Representatives Washburn of Maine, Beale, Bingham, and Grow,

#### XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE..... Washington. May 24, 1860.
Mr. BENJAMIN (Dem., La.) called attention to the receivity of doing something at once with the bill from the Judiciary Committee to provide for the negroes now at Key West. It authorizes the President to enter into a contract with any persons or corporation to receive from the United States authorities the Africans receive from the United States authorities the Africans seized on the vessels engaged in the slave-trade, and to support them for six months from the date of their landing on the coast of Africa: provided the cost of the same shall not exceed \$100 for each person. The President is also authorized to use the vessels of war to transport them to Africa. Two hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for the purposes of the bill.

Mr. PUGH (Dem., Ohio) offered an amendment to extend the period during which the negroes are to be supported to not less than one year instead of six months. Adopted by Yeas 25, Nays 17.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.,) opposed the policy of making this appropriation. It did not fall within the obligations of the Government to provide for their support in Africa for so long a period.

Mr. TESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) responded, contending that it was inhuman to turn them adrift without

ing that it was inhuman to turn them adrift without

providing for their support.

Mr. DAVIS replied, sustaining his previous position.

He offered as an amendment to strike out all of the bill except so much as related simply to sending the negroes

Mr. BENJAMIN advocated the bill, and contended that by our treaty stipulations its passage was denanded. anded.
Mr. DAVIS caused the treaty to be read to show

that no such obligation existed.

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) contended that the neair. DROWN (Dem., Miss.) contended that the ne-groes were shaves at home, and that if it was inbu-nan to return them home it was not inhuman to bring them away. As the treaty required it, however, he would send them back, but would not vote money to

Mr. TOOMBS (Dem., Ga.) was ready to have the

Mr. TOOMBS (Dem., Ga.) was ready to have the negroes sent back, and to make all suitable provision for them, but nothing more.

Mr. DAVIS'S (Dem., Miss.) amendment was rejected by Yeas I', Nava 38. Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Davis, Iverson, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall, Yulce, Johnson (Ark.), and Fitzpatrick.

Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.) moved to strike out the words, whenever practicable, relating to the duty of United States vessels to carry the negroes back, so as to tlace them directly under the direction of the Presi-

to tlace them directly under the direction of the President. Mesars, BENJAMIN (Dem., La.) and MALLORY

and the amendment was totally immaterial. The amendment was lost.

Mr. MALLORY (Dem., Fla.) offered a substitute for the bill authorizing the apprenticeship of the negroes for five years prior to their removal to Africa. The object was to enable them to support themselves when

they returned.

Subsequently, Mr. MALLORY withdrew his substitute, and the bill was passed, by Yens 41; Navs 14.

Meisrs. CHESTNUT (Dem., S. C.) and CLAY (Dem., Ala.) did not vote. Mr. MALLORY voted in the affirmative, otherwise the Nays on the passage were the same as the Yens on Mr. Davis's amendment.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the House bill to raise the grade of the Minister to Sardinia, with an amendment leaving it to the discretion of the President. Laid over.

Mr. DAVIS'S resolutions came up. returned.

Mr. DAVIS'S resolutions came up.
Mr. BINGHAM read an elaborate speech in opposition thereto, which was imperfectly heard in the reporter's gallery.
Mr. BiGLER defended his position. He said he

was one of those who opposed the action on these resolutions until after the Charleston Convention. He in tended to vote for them, and maintained that the fourth resolution was based on the Dred Scott decision. He had at one time expressed an opinion differing from the views contained in the resolutions, but he regarded the Dred Scott decision as settling the question, and that be should vield.

e should yield.

Mr. IVERSON (Dem., Ga.) said that he had intended to offer amendments to the resolutions of Mr. Davis, but now declined doing so. He, however, read a se-ries of resolutions which he had intended to offer as expressive of his individual views. They take extreme Southern ground, claiming that it is the daty of Congress, in organizing the Territories, to provide for the protection of slave property. He should, however, vote for the resolutions as the best that could be got.

Mr. CLAY said he had intended to speak in favor of the resolutions, and was sorry he was physically un-able to do so, and especially was he sorry that he was anable to reply to the assaults and aspersions of his State by the Senator from Illinois, whose whole argu-State by the Seminor from Hallows, whose agreement was to misrepresent the Democracy of Alabama. The Senator from Illinois had garbled resolutions to show that Alabama was in favor of non-intervention. Such never was the case. He defended Mr. Yancey, and declared himself ready to indorse what was called

he "scarlet letter."

Mr. GREEN contended that the resolutions were arr. GREEN contended that the resolutions were not intended as a platform for the party. It had always been the habit of deliberative bodies to decide their opinions by resolutions. He defended Missouri against what had been gaid by the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Pugh. That State is in favor of the platform of the majority of the Committee at Charleston.

majority of the Committee at Charleston.

Mr. FOWELL (Dem., Ky.) said that he had always been ready to vote for the resolutions. He simply wished to reply to the Senstor from Onio (Mr. Pagh), that Kentucky was a sure Democratic State, and he (Fowell) then referred to past elections in that State to sustain his position.

A discussion here ensued between Mesars. PUGH, POWELL, and CLAY in regard to the votes in Charleston and in the States.

Charleston and in the States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.) appealed for a vote.

He thought the funeral ceremonies had lasted long

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) said he wented a vote, but if the thing was to go on, and Democratic members of the South are to vindicate their States, as New-England had no representative here, he should feel bimself called upon to speak for New-Hampsh re. [Laughter.] Mr. DAVIS said that as the Senator from Wisconsin (Declittle) had left the Democratic party he could not be

reckened among the mourners.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that he followed the Demo cratic flag for twenty years, and till Calhounism had taken the place of the principles of the party.

Mr. MALLORY defended the action of the delegates

from Florida at Charleston.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) said he should vote against all the resolutions, because he thought the Senate not the place to make party platforms, or discuss

abstract principles.

Mr. COLLAMER, (Rep., Me.) had very much the same objections. Possibly he might not vote against some of the resolutions standing alone, but he must take them in the connection in which they stand. Mr. KENNEDY) S. Am., Md.) was happy to find the

Mr. KENNEDY) S. Am., Md.) was happy to find the party on the other side of the Chamber were in favor of the Union. He thought the doctrine of Popular or Squatter Sovereignty led directly to Disunion. He thought also that the doctrine of the Republicans led to Disunion. He had offered the amendment to the resolutions, looking to the preservation of the Union.

After further collegaly the vote was taken on the first resolution, which was carried by the following Yeas and Navs:

Yeas and Nays: Yeas and Nays: YEAS-Mesors, Benjamio, Bigler, Brugg, Bright, Brow YEAS-Mesors, Benjamio, Difference, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Gree YEAS—Mears, Benjaamin, Bigler, Brage, Bright, Brown, Chesnat, Chey, Clingman, Crittenden, Daviz, Fitrpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson (Ark.), Johnson (Teur.), Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason Micholsen, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Kiee, Pugh, Sebastian, Sildell (Lomnon, Toomba, Wirfall, Yulee—36, NAYS—Mesurs Biugham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Dooilite, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harson, King, Simmons, Summer, Ten Eyek, Wade, Wilson—19,

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) did not vote.

The question was then taken on the amendment of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARLAN, Rep.) to the second resolution, that free discussion on the morality of Slavery, or free speech, or freedom of the press,

bould never be interfered with, and it was rejected as

should never be interfered with a second resolution, with follows: Nays, 36; Yeas, 20.

The vote was the same as on the first resolution, with the addition of Mr. Trumbull's name to the yeas.

The question was then taken on the second resolution. Yeas, 36; Nays, 20—same vote as the previous

The third resolution was taken up.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (S. Am., Ky.) said he had all
his life beld the doctrine that Congress had power to
exclude Slavery from the Territories. If the Supreme
Court had decided otherwise, he could not yet concur
with the territories of that deciden would Court had decided otherwise, he could not yet concur with them, but, on the ground of that decision, would vote for this and the ensuing resolution.

The vote stood: Yeas 36, Nays 18—Messrs. King and Collamer not voting.

The fourth resolution came up.

Mr. PUGH explained, inasmuch as the resolution declared that Congress had power over the Territories, he could not vote for it.

Yeas, 35; Nays, 21, Mr. Pugh voting in the negative.

Mr. CLINGMAN (Dem., N. C.) offered the follow-

ing resolution as an amendment:

"Resolved, That the existing condition of the Territories of
the United States does not require the intervention of Congress

the United States does not require the intervention of Congress for the potection of property in slaves."

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) moved to strike out the word "net," after the word "does."

Mr. CRITTENDEN said, as he supposed the country was in a state of peace, he thought the existing condition did not require intervention.

Mr. DAVIS thought this a question of fact, while the resolutions were a mere declaration of principles.

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) thought they had better vote the amendment down, and not decide on a question of feet.

Mr. GWIN (Dem., Cal.) proposed to lay both on

the table.

Mr. FUGH said this was the first practical thing in the resolutions. He wanted to know if the resolutions were meant for a platform or as matter of legislation. This was the whole nub of the question, and it could not be evaded. He thanked the Senator from North

not be evaded. He thanked the Senator from North Carolina, and wanted to know when he was going to settle this question—whether now or after the Presi-dential election.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. BENJAMIN objected.

Mr. WIGFALL (Dem., Texas) objected to the char-acter of the amendment.

acter of the amendment.

Mr. BENJAMIN suggested that they could vote against the proposition of the Senator from Mississippi, and also against that of the Senator from North Caro-

and also against that of the Senator from North Carolina, and thus express no opinion by voting both down.

Mr. POWELL said that he should vote both against the proposition of the Senator from Mississippi and from North Carolina.

Mr. LANE (Dem., Oregon) explained that he should vote against both, because he did not want to obstruct the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. MALLORY said he had not requisite information to vote on a question of fact.

Mr. FUGH said that it was a poor principle that was never to be carried into practice. Gentlemen had all the information they ever would have.

Mr. BROWN defended his amendment.

Mr. BROWN defended his amendment.
Mr. CRITTENDEN commenced to explain his views, but gave way for a motion to adjourn.
Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House proceeded to act on the amendments re-ported yesterd y from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to the Civil Appropriation bill, Among those concurred in was one appropriating \$60,000 for seeds and cuttings, to be distributed by the

Patent Office.

The bill was passed. Among its appropriations is The bill was passed. Among its appropriations is \$1,000,000 for taking the census.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.), called up the Senate's Pacific Telegraph bill. He was originally in favor of giving out the contract to the lowest bidder, but he had become convinced that it was not the best plan.

Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.) moved to strike out the names of the corporators, Messrs. Burnum, Sedg-wick, and others, and insert that the contract shall be given to the lowest guaranteed bidder after propos-als have been invited 60 days from the passage of the

bill.

The amendment was agreed to, 93 against 82.

The bill was passed, 101 against 73.

The Secretary of the Treasury is to advertise for proposals under the direction of the President; the line proposals under the direction of the President; the line is to be constructed within two years, from some point or points on the west line of Missouri, to unite with Washington, New-York, Boston, New-Yorleans, Charleston, and other Atlantic cities, to San Francisco; the parties contracting are to have the right of way for ten years; the Government is not to pay more than \$40,000 annually, and to have priority of the line; the rates to the public are to be three dollars per ten words.

The House went into the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

The House went into the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. CUKTIS (Rep., Iowa) addressed the House in favor of the bill. He said that the desire of constructing a railroad to the Pacific was universally concurred in by the whole country. There was not a member in the House who did not admit the necessity of such a means of speedy communication to the Pacific slopes, and to the State of California. He himself looked upon it as one of the most important measures ever submitted to the consideration of the people of the country, and he was now determined, so far as was it, his power, to exhibit the question in such a form as to bring it to a final conclusion. It was an andertaking which imperstively demanded the fullest consideration from the hands of the representatives of the people. It must be kept aloof from all influences of trickery, or fraud, or parsimony, for such a great national work would never be brought to a successful issue if any influences of this kind would be allowed to operate in its management. There was but one feeling as to the desirability of constructing this great national line.

in its management. There was but one feeling as to the desirability of constructing this great national line, and there was but one response given from one end of the country to the other, wherever the question was discussed in favor of its immediate initiation. Under these circumstances, it might appear idle in him to epeak in favor of the measure here; but he was impelled to do so from the fact of being the chairman of the Committee who had drawn up the report. The great difficulty which met the Committee arose, not from any opposition to the measure, or doubt of its practicability, or doubt of its necessity, but from fixing on the details. The necessity for and the utility of such a work when completed was universally conceded. The voice of the people, expressed in their State Legislatures, expressed through their representatives in Congress, and expressed in popular conventions, had latures, expressed through their representatives in Congress, and expressed in popular conventions, had long since spoken out in favor of the work, and had stamped it as one of the most important and vital questions before the country. As to the importance of it, he would say that the largest committee which had sat during any session of Congress had unanimously reported in favor of it, and of the route laid down, and urged its importance to the Government and to the country, as a military means of communication as a means of postal communication, and for the commercial benefits it offered to the whole country, in opening up a communication the whole country, in opening up a communication with the distant States and Territories of the Unio with the distant States and Territories of the Union. As a means of defense to the Pacific possessions it was of vital importance; and in that aspect, if it had no other recommendation, it was worthy the attention of the House. When they considered the isolated and unprotected position of California, its great distance from the easern settlements of the State, and the difficulty of reaching them should an emergency arise, the House would at once see the necessity of this overland courts. He must say that in case of war, or, indeed, route. He must sty, that in case of war, or, indeed, during times of peace, the expense, and difficulties, and dangers of transporting needful aid, or troops, or munitions of war, to these distant Territories, was so great that it rendered a speedy means of communication ab-solutely imperative. The present route was often red with internal war and overrun with hostile tribes, which rendered it very nosafe for the transport of munitions of war. In case of a war breaking out with any foreign Power, the first blow struck would be against California, entirely unprotected and removed from aid. Her wealth, and the presperity of her people, and its importance now, and its growing importance in the future—her gold mines and her silver mines—would at portance now, and use growing importance now and correct the avarice of a foreign foe, who would not only take pessession of it for the time being, but might determine on its occupation in the future. He did not doubt but that in such an event the people of California would be able to defend themselves. They had men, but they had not the arms, or material of war, and this material could not be transported there in time of war. There were millions at stake, and most important interests were jeopardized, even on considering this questionlin a military point of view; and in this view it commended itself to the Government of the country. But in the absence of all considerations of this nature, the commercial advantages to be derived from such a route were incalculable. They required to have speedy communication with their friends in California, so that they night derive to the fullest extent the benefits and advantages of the developer.

triends in California, so that they might derive to the fullest extent the benefits and advantages of the developments and resources of their possessions, both on the Pacific and the Atlantic—military, postal and commercial necessities; and the most important interests of the whole country demanded a Pacific railroad as a means of securing prosperity in peace, and repelling hostilities in time of war. And the fact that the country was now at peace, and was not likely to be disturbed by war, ought not to give too much security, and ought not to weigh against the consideration of the importance of the troisect in a military point of view, for tance of the project in a military point of view, for it ought to be remembered that let it be comit ought to be remembered that let it be com-menced when it may, it would require ten years to complete it. Looking forward, then, through those, ten years, it would be hard to calculate the growth in wealth, population and importance of California and Oregon, Washington and the other Territories, that will spring into existence in that time, and which will create a greater necessity for this line. Supposing Congress took up the question

and fairly considered it, the next question was, where ought such a railroad to be constructed, and by what mesns could it be best laid down? He would make it mean could it be best laid down? He would make it an object of general competition to the people of the whole country. It had been said that it would be impossible to induce capitalists to engage in such an enterprise: but, under the provisions of the bill, there would be no want of capital. All that was necessary for the Government to do was to lay down the line and the particular routs it was a take and there would be for the Government to do was to lay down the line and the particular route it was to take, and there would be no want of capital. Mr. Curtis then pointed out, on a map exhibited in the hall for the purpose, the route which had been adopted and recommended by the Committee. The great bject kepf in view by the Committee principally was to lay down this route through a country where it would be of the ensiest access to the whole country—of access to the growing population of Pike's Peak, the Great Salt Lake and California, direct to San Francisco, as well as from the different States Peak, the Great Salt Lake and California, direct to San Francisco, as well as from the different States North and South. To this latter end it is proposed to lay down two branch lines, one commencing south from Missouri, for the benefit of the Southern States, and the other commencing in Iowa, both gradually converging for two hundred miles till they reached the Grand Truck line. One of the advantages of this line was that it would be some 280 miles shorter than any other that could be proposed. He then proceeded to state the provisions of the bill as published, and concluded by again urging the importance and necessity of entering upon the project at once.

claded by again urging the importance and necessity of entering mon the project at once.

Mr. DAVIS (A. L. Dem., Ind.) moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. He did so because he thought it impossible that a bill involving interests of such magnitude, and upon which many amendments would be moved, could be properly considered and discussed under the rules of the House.

The motion was supported and opposed by members, but finally prevailed, and the bill was made the special order for Monday and Tuesday next.

Mr. BEAGAN (Dem., Texas) offered an amendment making the corporators named the Trustees for the Company to be hereafter organized under their auspices, and to prevent stock-jobbing swindlers from enriching themselves and breaking down the enterprise. He did not believe an honest bill could pass.

The House adjourned, the bill pending.

#### United Presbyterian Gen'l Assembly. Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 24, 1860. The two bodies out of which this Assembly was formed held separate meetings yesterday, and transacted a considerable amount of business in order to close their accounts as distinct organizations. The General Assembly met in Dr. Dale's new church in the evening, and was opened with a sermon by the Bev. Dr. Bullions of Troy, Moderator of last year.

This morning, the roll of the Assembly was made out and called by Dr. Prestley of Pittsburgh, Pa., formedy of your city. There are about 200 delegates in attendance. The principal business transacted this morning was the selection of a Moderator. Dr. Clokey of Springfield, Ohio, was elected on the second ballot. The Committee on Rules of Order presented a report, which was adopted, after considerable running debate.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly convened at 2½ o'clock, and, after prayer by the Moderator, the following Standing Committees were announced: Overtures, Judiciary, Correspondence, Narrative, Finance, and Devotional

The report of the Executive Committee of the Board of Home Missions was presented and read. The amount granted to missionaries in the home field during the year was \$11,290.

An invitation was received by the Assembly from Dr. Parrish to visit the School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Media; also from the Noon-Day Prayer-Meeting. Reports were read from 31 Prebyteries, the tone of which was very encouraging. Arrangements were made for engaging in devotional exercises every day. Additional members were placed on the Psalmody Committee.

This will be the most important business before the

Assembly-the revision of the Pealm-Book. A spicy debate sprung up on a motion to hear the Rev. Mr. Connelly on behalf of the Colonization Society te-morrow. Elder Dickey was opposed to it, as it was organized to bolst-r up the bloody system of American Slavery. Some could not favor the Society, while they would do all they could to build up a republic on the Coast of Africa. It was finally laid on the table. Adjourned.

# Methodist Episcopal General Con-

ference.
TWENTIETH DAY.
BUFFALO, Thursday, May 24, 1860.

Buffalo, Thursday, May 24, 1860.

Before proceeding to the further consideration of the Slavery report, the Committee on Appeals reported in the case of C. B. Burlingham, who was expelled from the Genesee Conference. The case was sent back to that Conference for a new trial.

Dr. E. C. Haven of the New-England Conference, then took the floor and discussed the Slavery question in favor of the majority report. Upon the conclusion of Dr. Haven's speech, the floor was assigned to Dr. Durbin of Philadelphia, who, in behalf of several members of both sections of the Committee, offered a substitute for the majority report. It recommends the members of both sections of the Committee, offered a substitute for the majority report. It recommends the adoption of the entire preamble of the majority report, which relates to the moral and ecclesiasti-cal aspects of the case, and also recommends that the administration of the discipline shall be made to the administration of the discipline shall be made to conform to the declaration of principles contained in so much of that portion of the report so cited, as far as the same nearly be allowed by the laws of the several States, and recommends moderate discussion of the question hereafter, taking care, however, to maintain the Anti-Slavery position of the Church. Dr. Durbin then proceeded to speak in support of the substitute. He had carefully and prayerfully considered both the majority and minority records, and found that they both agreed on the moral as so of the case, and only differed in regard to the action proposed, and he offered this substitute as a compromise.

Dr. Durbin's speech was eminently conservative, and his sentiments in favor of the perpetuity of the union of the States and the union of the Church were received with applance.

received with applanse.

Dr. Curry of New-York had hoped that this question Dr. Curry of New-York had hoped that this question would come before this Conference without any entanglements whatever. He therefore moved that the substitute he laid on the table. The Yess and Nays were called for, and the motion to lay on the table prevailed by a vote of 136 to 83. This vote cannot be considered as an actual test of the sentiment of the Conference, as many of the Conservatives voted in favor of laying the substitute on the table, probably with a view of arriving at some definite action which favor of laying the substitute on the tacie, ; with a view of arriving at some definite actio shall eventually settle the whole question.

# The Old School Assembly.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, May 24, 1860.
The report of the Board of Publication was read an adopted.

An attempt was made to change The Sabbath School Visitor to a semi-monthly paper, but failed of

adoption.

The Special Committee on the memorial of Mrs.
Mary Ann Richardson, reported recommending that
the memorialist have leave to withdraw her memorial.

The report was adopted.

The subject of the reorganization of the boards then

came up.

The Rev. Dr. Boardman spoke in reply to Dr. Thornwell, and styled his Presbyterianism as no Presbyterianism at all, but a system levitical in the ex-

Dr. B. M. Smith obtained the floor, when the ad-The General Assembly,

The General Assembly heard this morning an address by the Rev. Dr. Wood of New-York, a delegate from the Foreign Missionary Board dress by the Kev. Dr. Wood of New-York, a delegate from the Foreign Missionary Board, with which it is connected. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the proposed modification of the Arsembly's plan of education. There is much attachment to the plan, and it is not likely that it will be more than slightly changed.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated this evening.

# Iowa Republican State Convention.

Iowa Republican State Convention.

Iowa City, Thursday, May 24, 1860.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of State officers, and the Congressional Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the Second District of this State, were held to-day. The old State officers were nominated for reflection, and Wm. Van Dever was manimously nominated for relection to Congress. Lincoln and Hamlin were heartiful to the congress.

An Affair of Honor.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, May 24, 1860.

There was a duel this morning at Scriven's Ferry, between C. A. L. Lamar and Com. Moore, late of the Texas Navy. The difficulty grew out of the evidence of the latter in Farnum's case. Shots were interchanged, and the affair was amicably adjusted.

Republican Ratification Meeting.

Boston, Thursday, May 24, 1860.

Fancuil Hall was crammed to-night with Republicars, to ratify the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlia.

The Hon. N. P. Banks presided, and made a speech, indorsing the proceedings of the Convention, eaying that from the bottom of his heart he gave a hearty apparatch the appairations.

Proval to the nominations.

Resolutions were adopted congratulating the people Resolutions were adopted congratulating the people upon the unanimity with which the platform and nominations were adopted at Chicago, regarding it as an earnest of victory that constitutional and political principles worthy of the age were adopted, there, while the Baltimore Convention ventured no political principles, and the Charleston Convention was not able to agree either upon principles or men, and declaring that with an empty treasury, a corrupt and unprincipled Administration with threats of disquiren from those who an empty tressury, a corrupt and unprincipled Admin-istration, with threats of disunion from those who are throwing the fire brands of Slavery into the na-tional councils it becomes all to waive party predilec-tions, and unite in a grand struggle for reform. Addresses were made by Mr. Andrews, Chairman of the Marsachusetts delegation, the Hon. George S. Boutwell, and others.

Boutwell, and others.

Large delegations were present from Chelsea,
Charlestown, and Cambridge, with transparencies and

At the back part of the hall, in the early part of the evening, three cheers were given for Douglas.

### The Massachusetts Legislature.

Bostos, Thursday, May 24, 1860.
At a meeting of the Governor and Council to-day, a proclamation was i-sued convening an extra session of the Legislature on Wednesday next, to adopt measures for the prevention of the spread of the cattle disease.

Texas Politics. NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 24, 1860. Advices have been received here from Galveston,

Advices have been received the principal citizens was held there, irrespective of party, to take action in regard to the secession of the Southern delegates from the Charlesten Convention, and that the Southern platform was fully indersed. Two Boys Killed by Lightning. OTTAWA, Ill., Thursday, May 24, 1860.
During a storm here to-day, two boys, named Peter
Kelly and Alfred Collins, were killed by lightning
striking the tree under which they had taken shelter.

Two others at the same time were slightly injured. Obituary.

Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, May 23, 1860.
The Hon. William C. Preston died at Columbia yes

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY. From Our Own Reporter. Washington, May 23, 1860.

AT THE CAPITOL.

The visit of the Japanese to the Capitol to-day could hardly have impressed them with a very profound belief in the dignity of the United States Congress. In the Senate, which they first entered, there was, to be sure, as little turbulence as is to be expected whenever Mr. Wigfall is entertaining himself upon the floor, as

he was this morning. The Embassadors entered about 12 o'clock, sat through a brief, and slightly acrimonious, debate-the three Princes occupying one sofa, and five or six officers next in rank, another, the inter preter Namoura standing between-and then pro ceeded to the House of Representatives, passing through several of the ante-rooms on their way. In the House, they first took the gallery seats reserved for foreign legations, but in a few moments the principal Embassadors descended to the floor-a proceeding which must forever set at rest all doubts as to Japanese courage. The House was in its usual tumult, but displays of frantic rhetoric were fortunately averted by the continual calling of the roll, which was repeated three times during the visit, and which no doubt conveyed with considerable certainty to the Japanese the conviction that the legislative business of this nation is mainly carried on by perpetual ejaculations of Aye and No. While upon the floor, the posi tion of the Japanese was of questionable comfort. Rude members pressed around and glared at them with rather less scruple than is shown by the unthinking crowd at Willard o, and when they rose to depart, the emotions of a great many gentlemen found expression in a concentrated guffaw. I take it for granted that Simmi, Prince of Boojsen, will not, upon his return

national House of Representatives on the American By the splendors of the Capitol, -and in spite of its eruptive and tawdry magnificence it has splenders,the Japanese were much attracted. The gorgeous decorations of the large balls excited their especial admiration. Of course they did not fail to observe the cobwebs which floated pendant over the Speaker's chair, but perhaps accepted them as parts of the system of which, indeed, they are not altogether inapt symbols. A glance at the retiring rooms of the House concluded the visit of the Embassadors, which lasted

A number of the officers this morning submitted themselves to Mr. Brady's treatment, and saw themselves put upon paper with infinite pleasure. Their as preciation of the photograph is very distinct. The Japanese are all earnest to be "taken," and are quite unhappy at the thought that they may be compelled to leave America before the opportunity is, opened to

Carusi, instructor of light fantastics to successive Washington generations, gave this evening an infantile hall in the hall of the hotel, and besought the attendance of the Japanese, which was accorded. Into the midst of mirth, strode the seventy-one strangers. It was a pretty scene. A hundred children, in holiday dress, improved the best faculties with which nature bad endowed their little feet. Carusi himself, who might have taught if he did not teach, George Wash ington's sultatory ideas how to shoot, stalked grimly about, his anxious face all rosy with excitement, con trasting finely with the ample folds of spotless neck-tie from which it struggled to protrude. Zealous Carusi waving his arms on high, clutching at his hair as things went momentarily wrong, sending out sharp expletives, rushing to the gallery to lead the orchestra. descending again to mingle in the mazy, and to lend security by his experienced presence, was as rare a sight, I think, as ever the Japanese eye rested upon. The juvenile operations were charming. Their hearty happiness extended to all who looked upon them. The Embassadors scanned, not gravely as at Gen. Casa's ball, but gaily, the animated groups that darted by them, and seemed to share the sport of the uffair at once. For more than an bour, the Japanese lingered to watch the movements of the youthful multitude, and only departed when the lengthening hours called the little merrymakers away.

# BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CINCINNATI, May 21, 1860.

The American Baptist Publication Society, located at Philadelphia, commenced its annual session here to day. The annual sermon before the Society was preached Sunday evening, by the Rev. Reuben Jeffrey of Philadelphia. The sermon was, denominationally considered, a strong one, though loose in historica statement, claiming everything for Baptists, and leaving little beside the busks and straw of error for "Pedo-Baptists" of every name and shade. The ultimate and universal triamph of Baptist principles and policy were asserted to be in the order of Providential developments.

The business meeting was convened in the Ninthstatt Raptist Church on Monday morning at 21

developments.

The business meeting was convened in the Ninthsteet Baptist Church on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock; Judge Ewart of Ohio chairman pro tem. After the usual introductory exercises, the report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. B. Grifith. The receipts of the business Department for the year are \$49,937 26; benevolent department, \$16 file 63—a slight falling off in both department from the previous year. Fifty-two new publications have been issued during the year, wit a total of 29,382,500 pages; 470,000 books and tracts circulated, and a monthly average of 96,00 copies of the Young Reaper, a Sabbath-school paper; 177 libraries have been given to destitute schools, and 30 to destitute ministers; 42 colport-urs sustained; 275 Hibles given to destitute families; 24,000 volumes circulated; 34 churches organized and about 1,000 individuals converted. The report was adopted after remarks by the Rev. Mr. Read of Shurtleff College, Ill., and the Rev. G. J. Johnson, Iowa.

The Board having been instructed at the last annual

meeting to take measures for a union with the Denominational Bible Society, they presented in their report a statement showing that legal obstacles have prevented the proposed union. A resolution of thanks to the Board for their action in the matter excited a somewhat over-earnest discussion, in which the integrity of the managers of the American and Foreign Bible Society was impeached, and the only obstacle in the way of consolidation was stated to be their unwillingness to effect it. The debate was participated in by the Rev. Drs. Taylor, Bockus, and Bright of New-York, Culver of Ohio, the Rev. Messrs. Reed of Illinois, Johnson of lown, Jeffrey of Pennsylvania, Haynes of New-York, and Richards of Rhode Island.

The afternoon session was principally devoted to the reception of the report of the Board of Curstors of the Historical Society, connected with the Publication Society, and to remarks in favor of its sdoption, whereis the memory of departed brethren and fathers were revived, and an effort made to excite greater enthusiasm for the preservation of denominational records and reminiscences.

reminiscences.

A resolution of thanks to Dr. Sprague of Albany, for his labors in behalf of Baptist biography, was passed

in labors in behalf of Dapust olography, was passed unanimously.

In the evening, addresses in behalf of the Society were delivered by the Rev. A. H. Burlingham, New-york, the Rev. J. Hyntt Smith of Philadelphia, and the Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., Chicago. At the opening of the session the fellowing officers were elected for the

of the session the fellowing officers were elected for the cusuing year:

Preside at, the Hon. J. H. Duncan, Mass.; forty-eight Vice Presidents: the Rev. B. Griffith. Corresponding Secretary; the Rev. C. C. Beilde in, Recording Secretary; Washington Butcher, Tressurer; J. W. Smith, W. Bandolph, G. W. Anderson, Win. Calcart, J. C. Pavis, P. H. Cassady, J. P. Levy, Win. Wilder, W. T. Prartley, J. Hyart Smith, S. B. Van Duzen, J. W. Sezton, C. F. Abhort, J. S. Dickerson, R. Jeffrey, J. H. Castle, E. D. Fendele, Isaac Ford, Thomas Tolman, Win. Bucknell, H. G. Jones, Pirectors.

The anniversary of the Baptist Missionary Union, the most important of these societies, is to held to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, May 22d, 1860.

CINCINNATI, May 22d, 1860.

The Baptists came up in their strength to-day to at terd the forty-ixth annual meeting of the American Paptist Missionary Union, which was held at the First Baptist Church (Rev. N. Coles) commencing this morning at 10 o'clock. The attendance from this morning at 10 o'clock. The attendance from abroad was considerably larger than at the Publication Society, and the house was well filled at the hour of spening. The President, the Hon. George N. Briggs, of Mass., being absent, the Hon. T. W. Ewart, of Obio, was appointed Chairman pro. tem. The first day was mainly occupied in receiving the report of the Treasurer. N. Boynton, esq., and in listening to the long annual report, which was read by the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. J. G. Warren. The report of the Treasurer is as follows:

The Treasurer's report being accepted, the Rev. J. G. Warren, Corresponding Secretary, commenced the reading of the annual report, which was continued until near the close of the afternoon session, much to the discomfort of some uneasy brethren. In brief, the report states that the Union has under its control 19 missions. The Asiatic missions have 16 stations, 350 out stations; French and German missions, 70 stations, 649 out stations; Indian missions, 12 stations and sub-stations. There are 42 males and 43 females, including those in this country and excluding those in Europe, and 364 native preachers and assistants, exclusive of those in Europe; in Europe, 125; total, 439. The number of churches is 355; buptisms, as far as reported, 2,840; whole number of members (reports not complete), 27,017. Two of the female assistants have died during the year, but none of the missionaries. Balance on hand \$176 37

complete), 27,017. Two of the female assistants have died during the year, but none of the missionaries. Four have been appointed, and several who have been spending some years in this country are soen to return. 372 life members have been added during the year, making the present number 6,784.

The various sections of the report were referred to Committees. The amendments to the Constitution proposed at the last annual meeting, coming up this year in order, A. B. Copwell, esq., N. Y., moved to refer them to a Special Committee of nine, with instructions to report as soon as possible. The motion was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Bright, N. Y., and carried with but fittle opposition. The proceedings thus far have ed by the Rev. Dr. Bright, N. I., and carried which but fittle opposition. The proceedings thus far have been entirely of a routine character, and the debates on measures of policy which usually enliven these gath-erings are not expected until to-morrow. This even-ing an address was delivered by the Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., of Brooklyn.

THE HON. WILLIAM C. PRESTON.

We learn by telegraph that the Hon. William C. Preston of South Carolina, died on Wednesday at the Capital of that State. Mr. Preston was born in Philahome, advocate the immediate establishment of a delphia Dec. 27, 1794, while his father, then a member from Virginia, was attending Congress in that city. He was, on his maternal side, descended from Patrick Henry. As a student at the University of South Carolina, he was distinguished for his fluency of speech and readiness in debate. In 1812 he graduated, and, returning to Richmond, entered the office of William Wirt, with whom he studied law.

From 1816 to 1819 he traveled in Europe, and was admitted to the bar after his return in 1821, commencing the practice of law in Virginia. He removed to Columbia, South Carolina, in the following year, Two years later he was elected to Congress, where he distinguished himself by his devotion to Free Trade and State Rights. In 1832 he was elected to the United States Senate as the colleague of Mr. Calhoun, and at once took a high position as a debater. He resigned his place in the Senate in 1842, and returned to his practice in South Carolina.

He became President of the University of the State in 1845, and continued in that position till 1851, when ill health compelled him to resign. Since that time be has lived in retirement. Mr. Preston was a singularly eloquent man, and his influence over a popular assemblage was truly electrical. But, while he was ready and fivent, he lacked that solidity and breadth of thought requisite to produce a lasting impression. Hence, while he charmed, he did not convince, and his oratory, therefore, made no lasting impression upon his bearers. In private life he was gracefully natural, amiable, and fascinating, and made many warm and devoted friends. As a rhetorician, he was equaled by

few and surpassed by none. HOBART HALL SEMINARY .- A new female seminary under the name of Hobart Hall was opened list evening at No. 98 West Thirty-seventh street, with appropriate religious services in the Church of the Holy Inoccents, adjoining the premises of the school. Hobart Hall is the continuation and enlargement of Murray Hall in which the Rector, the Rev. John J. Elmendorf, labored for some years. It is a plain Gothic building, 100 feet in length, and fronting 25 feet on Thirtyseventh street, divided into two spacious halls, fitted

for the accommodation of one hundred day-scholars.

It is intended to supply the advantages of a school where girls may be educated to be both young ladies and intelligent Christian women, under the supervision of the church and its ministers, and with an avowed recognition of its faith and laws. The opening services consisted of a sermon by the Right Rev. Bishot Southgate on the education of women, and a brief ad-

dress by the Rev. Dr. McVicar. -We are requested to publish the following: A. H. BYINGTON, Norwalk, your wife is dangerously sick, ome home tumediately.

There has been a new Post-Office established at Kenyon's Mills, North Stonington, Conn., by the name of Laurel Glen. E. Perry Packer, is the Post-

DANGEROUS SCHOOL BUILDING .- During the excavation yesterday for a cellar on the lot adjoining Ward School No. 29, located at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich street, it was discovered that the side wall of the school edifice was badly cracked. The President of the Board of Education was immediate'y notified, and upon his arrival at the school he ordered the childrenabout one thousand in number-to be forthwith dis-

The Trustees of this school some time ago petitioned for a new edifice, on the ground that the old building was unsafe. The petition was, however, we believe, rejected, and the Department had the building strengthened by means of iron rods and anchors. The premises were given into the hands of the Sacitary Squad, and, unless the Board of E lucation take some action in the matter the building will be torn down by the police, in accordance with the late law.